



HOOSIERS NUMBERS

LABOR MARKET REVIEW

Economic Growth Region 9

Statistical Data Report for August 2013, Released October 2013

Regional and State Unemployment (seasonally adjusted)

Regional and state unemployment rates were little changed in August. Eighteen states and the District of Columbia had unemployment rate increases, 17 states had decreases, and 15 states had no change, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Thirty-six states and the District of Columbia had unemployment rate decreases from a year earlier, 12 states had increases, and two states had no change. The national jobless rate was little changed from July at 7.3 percent and was 0.8 percentage point lower than in August 2012.

Nevada had the highest unemployment rate among the states in August, 9.5 percent. The next highest rate was in Illinois, 9.2 percent. North Dakota continued to have the lowest jobless rate, 3.0 percent. In total, 15 states had jobless rates significantly lower than the U.S. figure of 7.3 percent, 11 states and the District of Columbia had measurably higher rates, and 24 states had rates that were not appreciably different from that of a nation.

August 2013 Labor Force Estimates (not seasonally adjusted)								
Area	Labor Force	Employed Unemployed		August 2013 Rate	July 2013 Rate	August 2012 Rate		
U.S.	155,971,000	144,509,000	11,462,000	7.3%	7.7%	8.2%		
IN	3,177,923	2,940,433	237,490	7.5%	8.3%	8.4%		
EGR 9	167,153	155,564	11,589	6.9%	7.6%	8.7%		
Columbus MSA	42,920	40,549	2,371	5.5%	6.4%	6.4%		
Bartholomew Co.	42,920	40,549	2,371	5.5%	6.4%	6.4%		
Dearborn Co.	25,701	23,645	2,057	8.0%	8.1%	8.0%		
Decatur Co.	13,103	12,198	905	6.9%	7.6%	8.8%		
Franklin Co.	11,314	10,463	851	7.5%	8.0%	7.9%		
Jackson Co.	21,837	20,523	1,314	6.0%	6.7%	7.6%		
Jefferson Co.	16,305	15,096	1,209	7.4%	8.2%	8.7%		
Jennings Co.	13,626	12,498	1,128	8.3%	9.3%	9.9%		
Ohio Co.	3,137	2,863	274	8.7%	8.3%	8.0%		
Ripley Co.	13,715	12,592	1,123	8.2%	9.1%	8.9%		
Switzerland Co.	5,494	5,137	357	6.5%	7.4%	7.1%		
Batesville City	3,283	3,023	260	7.4%	7.9%	6.7%		
Brookville City	1,182	1,092	90	7.6%	10.4%	9.1%		
Columbus City	23,995	22,584	1,411	5.9%	6.7%	6.7%		
Greensburg City	5,886	5,445	431	7.3%	8.2%	10.1%		
Lawrenceburg City	2,302	2,048	254	11.0%	12.2%	10.3%		
Madison City	6,400	5,967	433	6.8%	7.1%	10.1%		
North Vernon City	3,115	2,826	289	9.3%	9.7%	13.9%		
Seymour City	9,233	8,609	624	6.8%	7.1%	9.2%		

State Release Date: 09/20/2013

Source: Indiana Dept of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis, Local Area

Unemployment Statistics



Economic Growth Region (EGR) 9

Bartholomew, Dearborn, Decatur, Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Jennings, Ohio, Ripley, and Switzerland Counties.

Unemployment Rates by State, August 2013

(seasonally adjusted)

U.S. - 7.3% Illinois - 9.2% Indiana - 8.1% Kentucky - 8.4% Michigan - 9.0% Ohio - 7.3%

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Unemployment Rank by County, August 2013 (high to low)

#15 - Ohio 8.7%

#24 - Jennings 8.3%

#28 - Ripley 8.2%

#30 - Dearborn 8.0%

#38 - Franklin 7.5%

#43 - Jefferson 7.4%

#56 - Decatur 6.9%

#72 - Switzerland 6.5%

#83 - Jackson 6.0%

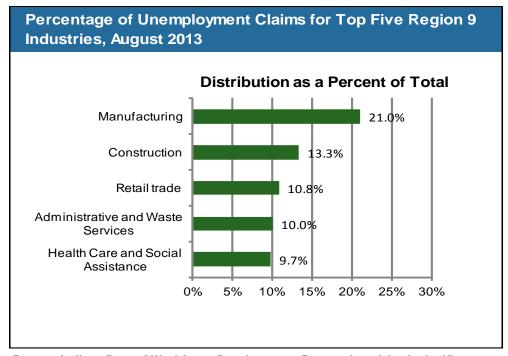
#89 - Bartholomew 5.5%

Source: Indiana Dept. of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Consumer Price Index (CPI-U Change), Unadjusted Percent Change to August 2013 from:							
CPI Item	Aug-12	Jul-13	Aug-12	Jul-13			
	Midwest Region*		U.S.	City			
All Items	1.2%	0.1%	1.5%	0.1%			
Food & Beverages	1.2%	0.1%	1.4%	0.2%			
Housing	1.9%	-0.1%	2.2%	0.1%			
Apparel	2.9%	2.4%	1.8%	1.2%			
Transportation	-1.3%	-0.1%	0.0%	-0.4%			
Medical Care	2.8%	0.6%	2.3%	0.5%			
Recreation	0.6%	-0.5%	0.4%	0.0%			
Education & Communication	1.4%	0.4%	1.6%	0.6%			
Other Goods & Services	1.8%	0.0%	1.6%	0.2%			

^{*}Midwest region = Midwest Urban Average. Midwest Region includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics



Source: Indiana Dept of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis, UI Statistics

WARN Notices

There are no WARN notices for August 2013 in EGR 9.

For information on WARN Act requirements, you may go to the U.S. Department of Labor Employment Training Administration Fact Sheet: http://www.doleta.gov/programs/factsht/warn.htm

Unemployment Claims, August 2013

Economic Growth Region (EGR) 9 Initial Claims

August 3, 2013 - 138 (D) August 10, 2013 - 146 (D) August 17, 2013 - 124 (D) August 24, 2013 - 113 (D) August 31, 2013 - 173 (D)

Continued Claims

August 3, 2013 - 1,651 August 10, 2013 - 1,647 August 17, 2013 - 1,631 August 24, 2013 - 1,576 August 31, 2013 - 1,582

Total Claims*

August 3, 2013 - 2,773 August 10, 2013 - 2,774 August 17, 2013 - 2,691 August 24, 2013 - 2,631 August 31, 2013 - 2,705

State of Indiana

Initial Claims

August 3, 2013 - 3,931 August 10, 2013 - 4,227 August 17, 2013 - 3,872 August 24, 2013 - 3,869 August 31, 2013 - 4,157

Continued Claims

August 3, 2013 - 39,231 August 10, 2013 - 39,132 August 17, 2013 - 38,474 August 24, 2013 - 38,157 August 31, 2013 - 38,308

Total Claims*

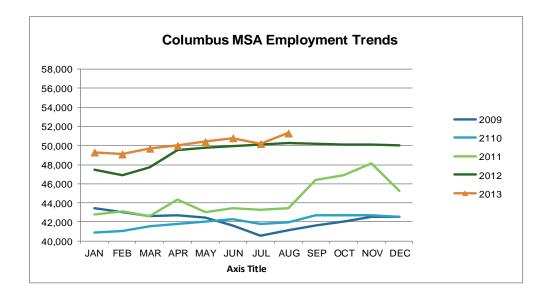
August 3, 2013 - 65,094 August 10, 2013 - 64,971 August 17, 2013 - 63,800 August 24, 2013 - 63,265 August 31, 2013 - 63,573

*Total claims include EUC (Emergency Unemployment Compensation) and EB (State Extended Benefits). Please see www.hoosierdata.in.gov for additional information.

(D): Indicates one or more counties are excluded due to non-disclosure issues.

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis, UI Statistics

Columbus Metropolitan Division Wage and Salaried Employment, August 2013							
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
				Change	Change	Change	Change
Industry	Aug-13	Jul-12	Aug-12	July-13 to August-13 August-12 to Au		to August-13	
Total Non-farm	51,300	50,200	49,600	1,100	2.2%	1,700	3.4%
Total Private	45,400	45,100	43,700	300	0.7%	1,700	3.9%
Goods Producing	20,900	20,800	19,800	100	0.5%	1,100	5.6%
Service-Providing	30,400	29,400	29,800	1,000	3.4%	600	2.0%
Private Service Providing	24,500	24,300	23,900	200	0.8%	600	2.5%
Mining, Logging and Construction	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Manufacturing	19,300	19,200	18,200	100	0.5%	1,100	6.0%
Durable Goods	17,100	17,200	16,300	-100	-0.6%	800	4.9%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	7,600	7,600	7,500	0	0.0%	100	1.3%
Retail Trade	4,400	4,500	4,500	-100	-2.2%	-100	-2.2%
Information	500	500	500	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	1,300	1,300	1,400	0	0.0%	-100	-7.1%
Professional and Business Services	5,800	5,600	5,400	200	3.6%	400	7.4%
Education and Health Services	4,100	4,100	4,000	0	0.0%	100	2.5%
Leisure and Hospitality	3,900	3,900	3,900	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other Services	1,300	1,300	1,200	0	0.0%	100	8.3%
Government	5,900	5,100	5,900	800	15.7%	0	0.0%
Federal Government	200	200	200	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State Government	900	900	900	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Local Government	4,800	4,000	4,800	800	20.0%	0	0.0%
Local Government Educational Services	1,900	1,100	1,700	800	72.7%	200	11.8%



Applicant Pool

Top 20 Occupations Desired by Active Applicants on Their Resumes in the Past 12 Months

- 1 Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other -282
- 2 Customer Service Representatives -235
- 3 Production Workers, All Other 233
- 4 Helpers--Production Workers 191
- 5 Office Clerks, General -144
- 6 Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand -142
- 7 Cashiers -129
- 8 Administrative Services Managers -127
- 9 Managers, All Other -112
- 10 First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers -111
- 11 Stock Clerks- Stockroom, Warehouse, or Storage Yard -
- 12 Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks -93
- 13 Nursing Assistants -89
- 14 Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other -85
- 15 Manufacturing Production Technicians -81
- 16 Accountants -76
- 17 Construction Laborers -76
- 18 Team Assemblers -76
- 19 Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants -74
- 20 Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive -74

Source: Indiana Dept of Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

Tenure Of American Workers

Steven F. Hipple and Emy Sok

(Excerpted from Bureau of Labor Statistics, Spotlight on Statistics)

Information on employee tenure—the length of time that workers have been with their current employer—may not grab headlines or get mentioned in social media as frequently as other measures of the labor market, such as employment growth, the unemployment rate, or earnings trends. Nevertheless, measures of employee tenure can be useful in understanding long-term trends in the labor market. A number of factors can affect the median tenure of workers, including changes in the age profile among workers, as well as changes in the number of hires and separations. This Spotlight on Statistics examines trends in employee tenure by various demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, and highlights some of the factors that affect these trends for the period from 1996 to 2012.

The median employee tenure—the point at which half of all workers had more tenure and half had less tenure—was 4.6 years in 2012. Median tenure has trended up since 2000, when it was 3.5 years. The long-term rise in tenure reflects, in part, the aging of the workforce. In 2012, the median age of employed persons was 42.3 years, up from 39.4 years in 2000.

Over half of workers age 55 to 64 and those age 65 and over had 10 years or more of tenure in 2012, compared with less than 1 in 10 workers age 25 to 34. The median tenure figures also reflect this pattern; the medians for workers age 55 to 64 (10.3 years) and 65 and over (10.3 years) in 2012 were more than 3 times the median tenure for workers age 25 to 34 years (3.2 years). Median tenure across almost all age groups has been little changed since 1996. A notable exception is the median tenure for persons age 65 and over, whose tenure has increased since 1996. In addition to rising tenure among persons age 65 and over, there has been a shift in the distribution of employment by age in recent years. Since 2000, workers age 65 and over have made up an increasing share of overall employment, rising from 2 percent in 2000 to 4 percent in 2012. This shift in the age distribution of employment, plus the growing tenure among workers over age 65, has helped push overall tenure up during the past decade.

After holding fairly steady from 1996 to 2006, the proportion of workers with at least 10 years of tenure with their current employer has risen over the past several years. Despite an increase in 2012, the share of workers with 1 year or less of tenure trended down over the 1996–2012 period. From 2006 to 2010, the decline in the proportion of workers with 1 year or less of tenure may have reflected, in part, the large job losses among low-tenured workers that occurred during the most recent recession.

Among workers age 25 and older, those with at least a high school education were more likely to have 10 years or more with their current employer than those with less than a high school education. For example, 27 percent of workers with less than a high school diploma had 10 years or more of tenure, compared with 36 percent of those with only a high school diploma (no college).

In 2012, public-sector workers had median tenure of 7.8 years, compared with 4.2 years for those employed in the private sector. The higher median among workers in the public sector reflects, in part, the older age profile of workers in government. Since 2002, the median tenure among employees in private- and public-sector jobs has edged up.

In general, median tenure of federal workers is higher than the medians for their state and local government counterparts. The median tenure of federal workers increased in 2012 to 9.5 years. However, the median tenure of federal workers remains below the recent high of 11.5 years in 2000; prior to 2012, the median tenure of federal government workers had been trending down since 2000. Since 1996, median tenure of state government workers has been relatively stable, while tenure among local government workers has increased.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, http://www.bls.gov/spotlight/2013/tenure/pdf/tenure.pdf

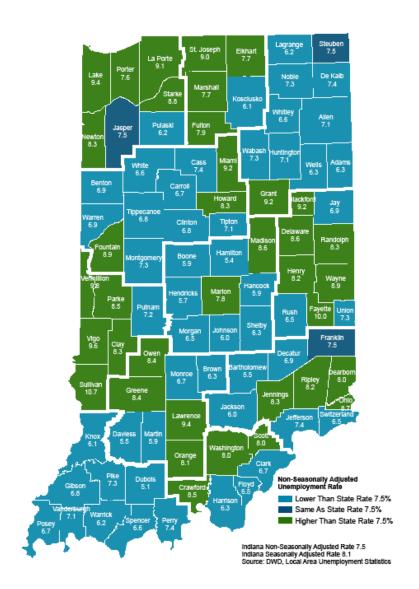
Frequently Listed Jobs

Top 20 Job listings by number of openings in Region 9 for the month of August 2013

- 1 Production Workers, All Other
- 2 Helpers--Production Workers
- 3 Customer Service
- 4 Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers
- 5 Production, Planning, and Expediting Clerks
- 6 Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers
- 7 Laborers and Freight,
- 8 Software Developers, Systems Software
- 9 Mechanical Engineers
- 10 Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other
- 11 Healthcare Support Workers, All Other
- 12 Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners
- 13 Software Developers, Applications
- 14 Insurance Sales Agents
- 15 Merchandise Displayers and Window Trimmers
- 16 Registered Nurses
- 17 Industrial Engineers
- 18 Roofers
- 19 Waiters and Waitresses
- 20 Coin, Vending, and Amusement Machine Servicers and Repairers

Source: Indiana Dept of Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

County Unemployment Rates August 2013





Questions?

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